

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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19th November, 1951.

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P.1. TRIAL OF 11 BULGARIAN SPIES: SUMMING-UP TODAY

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NOTE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FPRY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN CONNECTION WITH THE MURDER OF FRANJO BABIC
(Belgrade, 17th November)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY has delivered to the Czechoslovak Embassy in Belgrade the following note:

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY by its note No. 412324 of September 6, 1951 protested with the Embassy of the Czechoslovak Republic over the murder of Yugoslav citizen Franjo Babic committed by the agents of the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic in the jail in Bratislava.

"Replying to the said note the Embassy of the Czechoslovak Republic by its note 4804/51 of November 14, 1951, which represents an exclusively propagandistic act, completely circumvented the facts enumerated in the note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY, not mentioning by a single word the murder of Franjo Babic.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY considers that such a reply from the Embassy of the Czechoslovak Republic represents a futile attempt on the part of the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic to hide the responsibility for the murder of Franjo Babic, as well as a refusal to undertake any measures against the perpetrators of this serious crime and to make impossible in the future such and similar illegal acts to which citizens of Yugoslavia are subjected in the Czechoslovak Republic.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY further notes that such a reply from the Embassy of the Czechoslovak Republic only confirms the responsibility of the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic for the murder of Franjo Babic which is unable to cite a single fact in its defense.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY again demands that the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic reply in a satisfactory manner to the demands made in its note No. 412324 of September 6, 1951." (Tanjug)
(Translation of
Comment omitted)

(BORBA - 18th November, 1951)

AID FROM THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE USA, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE USED FOR PURCHASE OF GOODS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(Belgrade, 17th November)

The fifty-million-dollar aid given by the governments of the USA, Great Britain and France has been used for purchase of different goods in foreign countries so that up to November 14 goods representing the value of \$45,000,000 have been bought. In addition to various raw materials which have already been imported, big consignments are already on the way and will reach our country during this month.

The following goods, bought against the American part of the tripartite aid, are on the way: about 60,000 tons of coke, 40,000 tons of crude oil, 1,300 tons of lubricating oils, 4,100 tons of cotton, 1,620 tons of raw hides, 2,000 tons of newsprint, 800 tons of artificial fiber, 110 tons of cotton yarn, 2,300 tons of iron ore, pharmaceutical raw materials and medicaments to the value of \$950, various chemicals for industry and agriculture, as well as spare parts.

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The following goods, bought against the British part of the aid, are en route: about 1,200 tons of wool, 1,500 tons of raw jute, 260 tons of woolen waste, 100 tons of cotton yarn, 1,900 tons of raw hides, 2,000 tons of coconut oil for soap production, 1,700 tons of raw rubber, 100 tons of tin, pharmaceutical raw materials and prepared medicaments to the value of £67,000 as well as various consumer goods representing the value of £72,000.

From France's part of the tripartite aid, the following goods are en route or will be shipped during the next few days: about 260 tons of combed wool, 60 tons of woolen yarn and knitting yarn, 18 tons of cotton yarn for handwork, 407 tons of artificial silk yarn, 20,000 tons of raw phosphates, 10,000 tons of potassium fertilizers, 30 tons of analine dyes, pharmaceutical raw materials and medicaments to the value of 120,000,000 French Francs, porcelain tableware and other goods to the value of 250,000,000 French Francs. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 18th November, 1951)

GENOCIDE PRACTICED BY THE COMINFORMISTS--NEW WAVE OF DEPORTATIONS IN ROMANIA

The Novi Sad newspaper Slobodna Vojvodina writes that in the frontier regions of Rumania there has begun a new wave of deportations of peasants, members of the Serbian national minority. The deportations have begun in the village of Lunga near Veliki Komlos from where, on October 27, several dozens of families were taken to unknown destinations. Soon after that deportations spread to the villages of Nakov and Sokolovac.

Deportations are being carried out by police authorities assisted by military patrols. Curfew has been imposed in the regions in which deportations are being made. The properties of the deported persons are being distributed at public auctions and the lands are given to people from the interior of the country. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 18th November, 1951)

NEGLECT OF SLOVENE PEASANTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF AID FOR IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN CARINTHIA (Klagenfurt, 17th November)

The paper Slovenski Vestnik writes that it can be seen from reports sent by the Peasant Association of Carinthia to the Provincial Government and to the Provincial Parliament on the use and distribution of Marshall Aid for the improvement of agriculture in Carinthia that in 1950 the peasant association distributed among the parts of Carinthia inhabited by Germans a subsidy amounting to 323,205 shillings whereas those parts inhabited by Slovenes received only 16,199 shillings.

The paper Slovenski Vestnik concludes that these figures give a clear answer to the question why during the last two years the Slovenian peasants have been receiving only empty promises whenever applying to the peasant association for aid.

(BORBA - 18th November, 1951)

INDIAN SOCIALIST YOUTH LEADER IN BELGRADE

Yesterday Mat Paj, Indian Socialist youth leader, arrived in Belgrade as the guest of the CC of the People's Youth of Yugoslavia. During his stay he will visit various institutions and collectives. On Thursday, 20th November, he will lecture to Belgrade students on India. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 18th November, 1951).

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THIRD ANNUAL CONGRESS OF COLLECTIVE FARMERS: SPEECH BY BORIS KIDRIC

"Allow me comrades, to say a few words in this discussion concerning some more important problems of our economic policy.

Concerning Saving

"The first question upon which I would like to touch is the problem of saving. Our leading men, and particularly Comrade Tito, have emphasised several times the necessity of saving in all regions of our economic activity. This warning was no doubt of vital importance and it is of such importance that I feel that it is my duty to repeat it. If we turn, for example, to the economic activity of our co-operatives and state enterprises we meet often - even too often - with a lack of saving and sometimes also with incomprehensible waste.

"Comrades, we cannot agree with such occurrences. If we accept the principle of good management - and we must accept it in any case because otherwise we would not be capable of organising a real socialist economy - then we must suppress at the same time occurrences of waste, regardless of conditions under which we might live. However, we live momentarily under special conditions which demand particularly saving.

"What characterises all these circumstances? They are characterised by the fact that we find ourselves in the midst of a great struggle for the final victory of our key capital building, for the victory of the 5-year plan which would be the foundation of an easier and more successful production and life. Now if one does not save sufficiently in this great struggle that would mean to give up conditions for easier and more successful production as well as for a better life which we shall attain in a relatively short period of time, for a year or two, if we invest now all that we can in our key capital building.

"The great struggle for key capital building is not the only circumstances of our present labour which demands saving. There exists also another circumstance which is perhaps more important. This other circumstance is that we have to defend the independence of our country and peaceful socialist building in it against aggressive threats and endangering. This factor demands from us to make great efforts in strengthening the defensive potential, the defensive forces of our country. Every one who might think differently - would find himself on the road of treason of his own country.

"We are not arming because we may intend to attack somebody. On the contrary, we must arm because by strengthening the defensive potential of our country, we are protecting our freedom and thus also peace for us and even for all. It would be shameful if we regretted material and money spent for the strengthening of our defensive forces. Comrades, we Yugoslavs understand thus the question of our freedom, independence, peaceful social building and even of our honour. However, obligations which result from it for our economy demand categorically to increase saving and to proclaim a stern struggle against all waste.

"There also exists a third circumstance necessary for saving, namely the struggle against waste. Our workers know on the basis of their own experience that our government tries firmly to protect the living standard of our working people in spite of all economic difficulties. Whenever we are forced to lower the standard of living in one field of life, we strive to improve it rapidly in another direction.

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I can declare here that Comrade Tito's eyes are particularly watchful when it concerns problems of the living standard. However, this very struggle for the keeping of the standard of living and even for its improvement, the struggle we lead under difficult circumstances, under pressure of aggression, the completion of key capital building - demands also at the same time strict saving. Namely, no doubt all waste incurred by public property through unconscientious and irresponsible people produces at the same time a deficit in places where the workers should be given a well-earned reward for their regular and tenacious labour.

"Comrades, it is clear that against saving under present circumstances of our labour can only be that person who is not conscious of our great tasks. Against saving can only be the capitalistic remains in our country, speculators, laggards and parasitic elements who would wish to live on the labours of others and to prevent in practice the carrying out of one of the basic principles of socialism, namely reward according to work. However, the slogan of conscious workers of our country, the slogan of those citizens who wish themselves and their children a happier future, the slogan of all those who are for the victorious completion of the 5-year plan, for the alert protection of independence and peaceful socialist building in our country - is the slogan for saving, it is the slogan of the struggle against waste. We are also convinced that our co-operativeism in regard to saving will make a great contribution to our fatherland and its socialist building and that it will lend support to all corresponding measures of the Federal Government as well as to the Republican ones.

The Struggle Against Speculation

"Another task about which I wish to speak is the struggle against speculation. As everybody knows we are in the midst of the process of stabilising our economy. No doubt we have already obtained important results in spite of all ill-omened prophecies both by open enemies and 'doubting Thomases'. We have liquidated a number of compulsory purchases. Both on the markets and in the shops the number of goods is continually increasing. The prices show a tendency to fall. We do not think that we have already done everything which should have been done in regard to the stabilisation of our markets. We have no illusions that everything is already in order, that the life of our worker is so easy. On the contrary, we are conscious of the difficulties, both general and individual - we are conscious that we have left behind us a part of the road on which we find ourselves and that besides some important results we have attained only conditions for future successes.

The fact that the stabilising of our economy is as yet not absolutely completed, speculation that old and well-known enemy of our socialist economy and socialist building is trying to exploit. There are of course panic-stricken people who have lost their heads because of the appearance of speculation. They think that speculation is caused by our new economic measures and that they open a growingly wide doors for it. However, truth is contrary to such alarming conceptions. Our new economic measures will crush in fact the head of the speculation dragon. Namely, speculation is the more possible, the less economy is stable, the less the market is uniform the greater is the difference in prices on individual markets, and the process of stabilising our economy has in fact the objective of stabilising the market, that the difference in prices on individual markets should be harmonised at a lower level. However, when we underline that those panic-stricken people who have lost their heads are wrong, because of different appearances of speculation, we are warning at the same time that it would be absolutely wrong to under-estimate any activities of speculation which really exist. The more we discover different forms of speculation, their conditions and possibilities, publicly expose them and carry out all disponible measures against them from economic to the strictest administrative measures, the more we complete the stabilisation process. One should emphasise here that rich peasants are not

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the only ones who occupy themselves with speculation. They speculate on an extremely large scale and they must be hit therefore by a taxation policy, by other means, but speculation exists inside co-operatives, state socialistic enterprises, both purchasing and selling ones, further in agricultural farms and even inside mensae. In some of them prices have been raised although we have lowered the price of lard, oil, margarine, sugar and meat. Why did they increase these prices? They have increased the prices in order to cover former different losses resulting from bad management, they have raised them in order that they might continue with their bad management, to keep a superfluous apparatus and sometimes to steal also. We shall not, of course, permit this under any condition and we shall find enough means to prevent in good time such unscrupulous attempts. I will not speak about the other different forms of speculation in the framework of the socialist sector only. Our press is branding them strongly. They should continue to do this in a stronger form and they will thus contribute to a great extent in regard to the stabilisation of the market. I would like to stress only the following. The true interest of our co-operativism demands the proclaiming of the sharpest fight against all speculation both inside and outside their ranks. (Applause)

"Co-operativism" was created to a large extent in order to prevent speculation both in the interests of the country and town working people. I think that we all agree that those individuals in co-operatives are wrong to think that the time has now also come for some co-operative speculation, but reality will show how they entangled themselves, because the stabilisation of our economy goes along a firm and merciless road - we hold the process completely in our hands - and the historical profit of this process will have those co-operatives which have joined consciously the efforts of our workers and of our socialist state. (Applause)

Concerning the prices of Industrial and Agricultural Products

"The third problem which I think should be discussed here is the problem of the relation of prices of agricultural and industrial goods. There is no doubt whatsoever that we are fighting for the fall of too high prices of agricultural products. We are stressing this publicly and we are doing everything possible to realise this fall in prices as soon as possible. It is also true that in the struggle for harmonising prices, we were forced this year to raise to an important extent the price of some industrial articles which speculators could have got at easily. We have already said that we will lower the prices of industrial products when we obtain a fall in prices of agricultural products.

"Comrades, does such a policy endanger the working peasant? It does not threaten him because it is directed only against speculation and because its exclusive objective is the correct relation between the prices of industrial and agricultural products, the right distribution of consumer commodities between the workers of the towns and villages. When we realise in fact sufficiently low prices of agricultural products, we shall keep our word, as we have hitherto always tried to keep it, and we shall reduce the prices of industrial products. Comrades, only speculators can be antagonistic to such a policy and I have already told you that they are terribly wrong. They will never learn anything. We all remember, for example, what the state gave by the so-called tied prices. At tied prices the relation between the industrial and agricultural products was much better for the peasants than it is today on the free market. However different speculators did not wish to accept the hand offered to them by the socialist state through tied prices, but speculated in spite of that and thus increased enormously the prices of agricultural products on the free market and endangered the feeding of the town population and that of industrial

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centres. But comrades, neither is the socialist state mad. On the basis of all this the state was forced to untie tied prices, and if the momentary relation between agricultural and industrial prices is unpleasant to somebody's pocket let him thank the speculators for this.

"I have already said that the moment is not far away when the process of stabilisation of our economy will be carried out on the whole and when we will obtain a sufficient fall in prices of agricultural prices. Then, comrades, but only then, the moment will come for a visible fall in prices of industrial products. I think that we all agree that it is one of the main tasks of co-operative members to help that this moment may come as soon as possible. (Applause) Enemies have appeared, who have stuffed their heads with the idea and tried to convince others that we have returned to old times because we have abolished some compulsory purchases and carried out other economic measures. However, we have already several times underlined that we are not returning to the old and that we shall never return to it but on the contrary we shall liquidate energetically also that from the past which is hindering our socialist building.

"Our peasant working co-operatives are a particular form in the eyes of different enemies who began to hope for a return to the old times. It is true that the enemies succeeded in momentarily wavering individual co-operative members. They could not of course waver them to that extent as represented slanders abroad. They could not waver them in the first place because the great majority of peasant working co-operatives did not allow to be wavered and secondly because the socialist state would not permit this however much this might be hoped for by local and foreign reactionaries. Namely, peasant working co-operatives are of vital importance to us as big socialist farms without which we cannot even imagine further socialist building.

"There is no doubt that expectations and strivings of different enemies have found themselves today in a blind alley. Our peasant working co-operatives have not been dismembered, as they would have liked, but now comes exactly the moment when the personal experience of co-operative members will confirm that which the communists affirmed a long time ago. Members, who were wavering for a moment under the influence of hostile propaganda will be thankful to us that they were not deceived to the very end by such propaganda.

"What is in fact happening? It happens that we squeezed somewhat more with taxation those who speculate and by God we shall continue to do so long as they speculate. (Approval) Our fiscal policy will not be exactly merciful towards the rich farmer who in his speculation is not merciful towards the workers in towns and industrial centres, and we shall not be merciful towards that individual, who has less but speculates all the same. (Applause) A speculator is for us a speculator pure and simple and he damages the interest of the worker both in town and village with his speculation. We have never seen any contrarieties between the worker and the working peasant who honestly fulfills his obligation towards the state and confirms by acts the alliance with the working class and town workers. However we differentiate the honest working peasant from the speculator. The speculator already feels and must feel our fiscal policy. And what is our fiscal policy towards the co-operatives? We can call it more than prudent. The peasant working co-operatives pay only 3% of their income in taxes. There is no doubt whatsoever that from day to day and at the final settlement of accounts an important difference will be fully shown between the real incomes of members of our co-operatives and those of speculators. The time will come when the speculators will be sorry not to be co-operative members and will demand to join the co-operatives. (Applause) We are building

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with great difficulties, but victoriously, our industry which should be the foundation of our social economy. In spite of these great difficulties we have already begun this year with investments in modern productive means for our agriculture. We have concluded a contract for 2,000 tractors and in the coming months other contracts will follow. Our agriculture is receiving more and more modern investment means. Our peasant working and general co-operatives will receive them. Wrong were those, who thought that we are returning to old times, namely that their heckling would force us to do so! Not only are we not returning to the past but we are advancing from that which our national revolution created in the very beginning. We are going towards better forms and methods of production. Not only will we not permit the enemy to dismember our peasant working co-operatives, but on the contrary with reorganisational measures, which were discussed here at this congress, we are relinquishing also the last remains of Soviet methods in our co-operatives which are supposedly socialistic and in reality have shown themselves as destructive and damaging to our agriculture. We are going towards true socialist measures and forms, to methods and forms which make possible the rewarding of the co-operative member according to his work. We are going towards methods and forms that the working co-operative member will have money at his disposal throughout the year which he has earned by strenuous work in order that he might buy goods for himself and his family and not to be obliged to wait until the end of the year for the supposed "brotherly" distribution of earnings and be dependent throughout the year on all sorts of bureaucrats to get or not a cent on account. We are advancing further towards methods and forms which will enable the peasant working co-operatives to invest money which they have earned honestly in really useful objectives. I can say here that our 1952 Plan has assured for the co-operatives double the quantity of building materials on the free market than this year, although this year too the quantity of building material has increased incomparably in regard to past years. Together with the individual working peasant our peasant working co-operatives will also participate in it the more so if they work better and more economically and no doubt they have all objective conditions to participate with the greatest possible percentage.

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Agricultural cooperatives of the general type

Allow me, comrades, to tell you now a few words about our general cooperative movement. We are often talking about it, but I believe that we have neglected it in spite of the fact that both comrades Tito and Kardelj cleared and properly placed that question many a time in the course of the few past years. We must, therefore, arrive finally at a turning point since our new economic measures prepared the objective conditions for its implementation.

What are we concerned here with? We are concerned, comrades, with the following: In our efforts to supply agricultural cooperatives with building materials in the course of the next year, and in our efforts to give them the possibility to procure tractors and other modern means for an up-to-date agriculture, our cooperatives of the general type should participate as much as possible and use them for creating on that basis as great collective farms as possible. Why should not general cooperatives own tractors as a collective property? Does that conform to their interests or not? Is that a step forward in our socialist construction? Undoubtedly it is. Why should not cooperatives of the general type build with building material, which they can freely buy, various cooperative, handicraft and industrial workshops and plants. Would that be a step forward in building socialism? Undoubtedly it would. Would that be profitable for cooperatives of the general type and for every cooperative member? Undoubtedly it would. Why should not cooperatives of the general type buy as many breeding cattle as possible with proceeds of sales effected on the free market? Why should not they form their joint cattle farms? Why should not they extend their cooperative farmsteads? All this is possible, comrades, and that is the true path for strengthening and extending our cooperatives of the general type where we should evidently be victorious. I am sure that a huge majority of individual farmers, who are not yet sufficiently conscious to join cooperative immediately, will cooperate with us on that path. They will realize the benefits of such a path both for themselves and for the entire community.

Allow me, comrades, to close now this discussion with a wish for a full success of your Congress. My particular wish is that all the beneficial conclusions of the Congress should be implemented as soon as possible. (A prolonged applause.)

Participating in the discussion that followed comrade Kidric's speech were among others also Osman Karabegovic, the President of the Federal Council for Trade and Ivan Bukovic, the vice-president of the Council for Agriculture and Forestry of the PR of Croatia.

Comrade Moma Markovic has been elected to the post of the President of the Union

The Assembly then elected new members to the Administrative and Supervisory boards of the Union. All new members headed with their new president Moma Markovic have been elected for the Administrative Board.

The present members unanimously adopted the resolutions on future tasks and on peace and international cooperation of cooperative organizations.

Finally, the delegates addressed two telegrams of which one to Marshal Tito and another to the Yugoslav delegation to the session of the General Assembly of the UN in Paris.

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Text of the telegram addressed to comrade Tito

" Thanks to an uninterrupted organizational and instructive assistance extended by our Party, as well as to the material aid of our socialist state, our cooperatives of all **types** are becoming day by day numerically, organizationally and economically stronger and stronger economic organizations both of urban and rural workers, which are ready to perform even greater tasks in creating favorable conditions for a more beautiful and more prosperous life of all workers. With this object in mind, members of agricultural cooperatives of all types will increase their efforts to diversify their agricultural production and increase their yields, realizing that this is the fundamental task of the working peasantry. Similarly, they will fight with an increased vigor against speculation and for stabilization of the market; and for further formation of all kinds of agricultural cooperatives, particularly of peasant working cooperatives. Members of our handicraft cooperatives will also exhibit greater efforts for producing goods of higher quality and for reducing prices of their products and for a more courteous service.

" Cooperative members of Yugoslavia are aware that the most important problems of the socialist construction, above all, that of increasing the defensive power of our country, will be settled through the completion of our key projects. For this reason, they will too, even more, either directly or indirectly, together with other workers, participate in their speedy completion. "

(BORBA, November 18, 1951.)

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TRIAL OF A GROUP OF BULGARIAN SPIES IN PIROT

(Nis, November 17, 1951).

A group of eleven spies of the Bulgarian Intelligence Service were put on trial to-day at Pirot before the Regional Court. Three of them are of Bulgarian nationality. They were all assigned the same tasks by the Bulgarian State Security Service : to collect confidential military, political and economic data and to hand them over to the Bulgarian organs. Besides they received propaganda material of hostile contents and distributed in the region and neighborhood of Pirot.

The organizer of this espionage was Vladimir Georgijev Vasov, Bulgarian by origin from the village Protopopinac in the Dimitrovgrad District. Profiting of his right as possessor of land on both sides of the border, Vasov met as far back as August 1949 in the Bulgarian village Vrdlovac organs of the Bulgarian State Security Service. At this meeting organs of the Bulgarian State Security Petar and Nikodim Jancev from Pernik got the task to organize an espionage net to collect data about the Yugoslav Army. He had also orders to collect data concerning the attitude of the people in regard to Cominformist countries and particularly about Bulgaria.

The spy Vasov did not know at first where to look for support so he began to work alone. He collected some data and started for Bulgaria. In the village Erdlovci in Bulgaria he met Boris Jancev father of the two Bulgarian State Security Service agents. Vasov handed over the espionage material to him and received from him propaganda material and carried it over to Yugoslavia hidden in firewood.

Soon after Vasov found a collaborator in the person of Jovan Kamenovic, former merchant from Pirot. In Autumn 1949 made Kamenovic acquainted with the tasks. The later accepted immediately the offer and prepared soon a report for the agents of the Bulgarian State Security Service. Then he formed his own espionage net. Vasov was now able to appear before his order givers. He crossed several times the frontier and gave 60,000 dinars to Kamenovic which he demanded for his work.

It seems that it was not in the interest of Vasov that Kamenovic should be the chief of the espionage net and in Autumn 1950 he began to form his separate espionage net. He was not content of playing the role of a courier. He immediately found an assistant - Svetozar Jelenkovic from the village of Izvor in the district of Nisava. As early as September, Vasov received the first report from his new collaborator.

He went to Vinkovci, Zagreb, Rijeka, Opatija and certain other places wherefrom he sent reports to his superiors. His collaborators including Jelenkovic, Predrag Ciric, Ljuben Ivanov, Stanimir Jovanovic, Lazar Ciric and Radosav Djoric were given good remuneration.

Vasov and Kamenovic worked out in detail their plan concerning the visit to more important places in our country. But, they failed to carry out this plan, because they were shortly afterwards arrested.

The other defendants assisted Vasov and Kamenovic as members of this spy network.

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The defendant Vladimir (Todorov) Ivanov is a Bulgarian by origin but has the Yugoslav nationality. He is from the village of Brebevnice in the district of Dimitrovgrad, but did not belong to the network directed by Jovan Kamenovic and Vasov. He got linked up with the organs of the Bulgarian State Security on October 16, 1950 through Petar Stojanov and Velina Krumova. Those two agents of the Bulgarian State Security came to our country and lived in the place called Magura where they met the defendants. On that occasion Ivanov received 3,000 dinars from Krumov and arms from Stojanov. Stojanov also found a faithful assistant, Ljubomir Bosnjakovic, former merchant from Pirot. Ivanov received three spy reports from Bosnjakovic and took them over to Bulgaria. He gave wheat coupons instead of money to his assistant. While in Bulgaria, Ivanov handed those reports over to the agent Krumova in the village of Ceprljanci in Bulgaria.

The trial is to continue.

(S.) B. Matic.

(POLITIKA, November 18, 1951)

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MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CHIEF COMMITTEE OF THE
PEOPLE'S FRONT OF SERBIA

The Executive Committee of the Chief Committee of the People's Front of Serbia has held a meeting in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Petar Stambolic. The meeting dealt with the political work in the People's Front organizations of Serbia and also with some of the organizational questions. It was decided to abolish in the district and town committees of the People's Front the People's Inspection Commissions, the voluntary work commissions and the paid secretaries of the organizations. The Commission for Agitation and Propaganda attached to the Chief Committee of the People's Front has been abolished as well as the organizational section. In the future the work of these will be done by the enlarged secretariat of the People's Front.

The committees of the People's Front of the regions (oblasti) will continue to exist. They will meet from time to time and deal with the important political questions. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 18th November, 1951)

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MOSCOW'S INTRIGUES REGARDING TRIESTE

Another document expressing the utmost limit of insincerity and ill will of the Government of the Soviet Union has been made public. Andrej Gromyko handed a note on Trieste to the representatives of Western countries in Moscow on behalf of his Government. This note more than any other document published recently indicates which are in fact the aims of the Moscow's foreign policy as a whole, which are its aims and methods.

In this note, the Government of the USSR protests against "a policy of division of the FTT between Italy and Yugoslavia..." requesting a strict respect for the Peace Treaty and the appointment of a Governor of the FTT. According to this note the Western powers are blamed for the current situation, while the Anglo-American and the Yugoslav Military Governments are accused of having introduced "a regime of terror and police intimidation". So much as regards the content of this note. However, which is undoubtedly far more interesting is its background, or its essential meaning.

During the last few weeks much has been both spoken and written throughout the world about a need for a peaceful and conformable solution of the problem of Trieste on the basis of an agreement to be reached between Italy and Yugoslavia. Sound people in the world have begun to realize that any other solution would be detrimental. Reasons for a failure to attain such an agreement so far cannot be found on our side, and this fact is regretful. But, apparently, Moscow feels uneasy even at the thought that such an agreement might be possible, if not in an immediate future, than sometimes later on. Its object now is to frustrate it. Such an agreement would not be in accordance with the interests of its foreign policy. It is reluctant to remove from the agenda a problem which is so suitable for bargaining. It is quite obvious that as soon as an agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia regarding Trieste would be signed the problem of Trieste would definitely be removed from the agenda of various international conferences, thus preventing the Soviets to make any further speculations with it. This is the reason why Moscow registered its protest against an agreement between our country and Italy.

There are also some other reasons for taking such an attitude. The Government in Moscow, knowing to what an extent the Irredentist movement has been developed in Italy (and this was the basic obstacle to the solution of the problem of Trieste so far), endeavoured by this (as well as by certain other previous) moves to take advantage of this situation. Look here, Irredentists, as if it was said in this note, the West is intending to betray you by forcing you to reach an agreement with Belgrade, their idea being to "snatch away" from you the zone "B", while we would like to assist you! Because, as long as a definite agreement remains unsigned, you have a possibility to get somehow the zone "B" and even more than that; but, if you now agree to "divide" Trieste with Yugoslavia, then everything will be lost. Therefore, we are the only people who support your aspirations! In this way Moscow is trying to hit more than two targets. Apart from supporting the Irredentist claims and making the agreement more difficult to attain by both parties concerned, it also flatters those elements in Italy which are opposed to this agreement, giving simultaneously "a line" to the followers of Togliatti aiming to make them more active in supporting the Irredentists. Let everybody unite including the worst elements, with the sole object of making it more difficult or even jeopardizing an agreement with Yugoslavia.

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Furthermore, there is also another fact. This move was intended to incite dissatisfaction towards the West in Italy, as far as we can see it. Dissatisfaction, of course, among the ranks of certain classes in Italy - namely, the Irredentists and others who may be influenced by it. Those circles in Italy who maintain that the best thing for the time being is to wait for a more suitable time, will, of course, greet this suggestion aiming to maintain "status quo". This note is aimed at representing Moscow as a "protector" of Italian interests, depicting the West as a "betrayal" of Italy. Furthermore, Moscow intended to appear in the eyes of the people in Trieste as its best protector and guardian. In addition to this, there is also the question of the Peace Treaty with Austria. For some time Moscow endeavoured to link up the question of Trieste with the question of Austrian Peace Treaty, although those two problems had nothing in common. They try to find some connection in between those two questions with the object of frustrating the solution of both of them. Now, by making the problem of Trieste to appear even more complicated than it was so far, it is trying to render the problem of Austria even more difficult, so that no solution may be reached, enabling it to continue its bargaining and blackmailing.

Moscow would like to pretend to be a "defender" of peace by mentioning the Peace Treaty. We, better than anybody else, know how Moscow observes the Peace Treaty when its own interests are in question. One should only remember the unlawful increase in armed forces of Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania. Following the publication of this note, the whole Cominform apparatus for propaganda will sing in tune about Moscow's defence of the Peace Treaty and the Western countries violations.

What is the background of this note like? It is a true document of a manifold policy of ill will which ignores any other aims except for those of its own imperialism. One problem should be rendered complicated, while its solution should be made impossible by all means with the sole object of bringing a profit to Moscow alone. To fish in the troubled waters is its intention, if only possible.

But, as in all other similar cases, Moscow could not fail to show its true face in this connection. One thing is more than obvious: it will always take advantage of all opportunities to inflict a damage to the interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia. Trieste should continue to be a cause of troubles in mutual relations between Yugoslavia and Italy, producing new problems affecting both parties. This is the aim of Moscow. Furthermore, which is perhaps even more important, the Government of the USSR has again revealed its disregard for small nations and their right to solve their own problems, which should be the privilege of the big: they would like to solve questions concerning Trieste, its fate, a question which primarily concerns us and Italy. They would like to shape our future! In this field one should look for the essence of these efforts of Moscow directed at leaving the question of Trieste unsolved. It should be solved within the framework of "general bargaining" between the Soviet Union and the Western countries on the basis of a fivepartite pact. This is in the end the meaning of this latest Moscow's manoeuvre.

This is quite sufficient to reveal the fact how little it is concerned about the interests of both parties, aiming to dupe both of them with the object of being the only party which can make a profit. The fact that this is contrary to the interests of peace - this does not concern it at all.

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This note might help some people in Rome to realize the truth, seeing at last what advantage a third party might take from the current situation in Trieste. It is, however, quite probable that some people will be duped by this and even suggest that one should avail oneself of this "opportunity"! This would represent a serious error! This would mean a direct support offered to an intentional machination of Moscow directed against the world peace!

(S.) DJ.J.)

(POLITIKA, November 19, 1951)

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MEMORIAL SERVICE TO BENEFACTOR OF SERBIAN PEOPLE, JOHN FRONTINGHAM

Yesterday in Belgrade a memorial service was held to the great benefactor of Serbian people, John Frontingham, an American citizen who died ten years ago and who during the First World War--at the time of the retreat of the Serbian Army through Albania--saved 2,500 Serbian children and after that war founded two homes for war orphans--one in Kamenica near Novi Sad and the other in Vranje.

The memorial service, which was organized by the former children of the orphans homes, was attended by the Ambassador of the USA in Belgrade, Mr. George V. Allen, his wife and personnel of the American Embassy and also by the former Director of those homes, Darinka Grujic and about 500 former children.

(POLITIKA - 19th November, 1951)

A GROUP OF ALBANIAN CITIZENS ESCAPES TO OUR COUNTRY
(Titograd, 18th November)

Another 14 Albanian citizens have escaped to our country near Gusinja in Montenegro. Among them are Pren Nuo Bida from Mirdite, Palj Zee Kolja from Sesa and Prelj Tom Joci from the village of Nikca. These three were arrested in Scutari in June 1949 and sentenced to serve in prison for many years because of their disagreement with the policy of the Albanian Cominformists.

(POLITIKA - 19th November, 1951)

MOSCOW'S NOTE IN CONNECTION WITH TRIESTE
(Moscow, 18th November)

TASS reports that the Soviet Government has sent a note to the governments of the USA, Great Britain and France protesting over what is called in the note the policy of division of the Free Territory of Trieste between Italy and Yugoslavia, a policy which is being conducted by these three great powers with the participation of Yugoslavia and Italy. The note repeats the accusations that the USA and Great Britain are turning the region of Trieste into a military and naval base which plays an important role in their plans. The Soviet Government demands that the Security Council undertake measures that all foreign troops be withdrawn from the territory of Trieste and that a governor be appointed.

The note asserts, among other things, that the division of the FTI would allegedly be in contravention to the preservation of peace and security in Europe and also against the interests of the local population.

(POLITIKA - 19th November, 1951)

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LEADERSHIPS OF THE BASIC ORGANIZATIONS OF THE WAR VETERANS LEAGUE
WILL BE ELECTED NEXT MONTH

A plenary meeting of the organizations of the districts and towns of the War Veterans League on the territory of the PR Serbia will be held in the course of the next few days. Plenary meetings are to be held by the end of this month in all the places and districts. The meetings will analyze the previous work of the organizations on the basis of which conclusions will be made for the further work and strengthening of the organization.

During December meetings will be held to elect leaderships of the basic organizations of the committees of the War Veterans Leagues of the various towns and districts.

(POLITIKA - 19th November, 1951)

TRIAL OF BULGARIAN SPIES: SENTENCES PASSED TODAY

(Piriot, 18th November)

The trial of the group of Bulgarian spies at Piriot will finish today. The statements of the witnesses corroborated by the confessions of the accused, demonstrate clearly that the latter were instructed and paid by the Bulgarian State Security organisation to work against our country. The sentencing of this group of spies will take place on Monday.

(POLITIKA - 19th November, 1951).

ASSEMBLY OF PR CROATIA

(Zagreb, 18th November)

A decree of the Praesidium of the PR Croatia announces that the third Assembly of the PR Croatia will be held on the 26th November this year. The assembly will consider during this session a bill on people's schools, a bill to bring into alignment with the provisions of the Penal Code the criminal law of Croatia, a bill to strengthen the private statutes on violation of Croatian law by means of the regulations on the basic laws on violations.

(BORBA - 19th November, 1951.)

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IRRIDENTIST POSITIONS OF VIDALI'S SUPPORTERS
STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF CC OF THE FTT, BRANKO BABIC

(Trieste, 18 November)

In his statement made to a correspondent by Radio Zagreb the secretary of the CC of CP of the FTT, Branko Babic, declared that the latest events have proved that Vidali together with other Cominformists in the FTT and Italy openly took the positions of the Irredentists as regards the annexation of the FTT to Italy and the continuation of a policy of discrimination applied towards the Slovenes on the part of the Italian authorities in the Anglo-American zone of the FTT.

In carrying out the directives of Italian Cominformists, Vidali called upon all Irredentists in Italy to form a united front proposing a plebiscite to be held regarding the question of Trieste and as a basis for the annexation of the FTT to Italy.

Babic further cited a number of acts of discrimination committed by the Italian authorities in the Anglo-American zone of the FTT against the Slovenes which were undertaken with the object of avoiding the observance of provisions under the Peace Treaty simultaneously frustrating the participation of the Slovenes in the political and cultural life of Trieste. He also emphasised that the Italian Irredentists did not only carry out acts of discrimination against the Slovenes.

But, Babic added, a systematic policy of denationalization of the Slovene population has of late also been undertaken with the object of changing the ethnic structure especially in those parts of the Anglo-American zone which are in between Italy and Trieste. Land is therefore being either bought up or confiscated from Slovenes on the Italian border to Barkovlja, the suburbs of Trieste, and Italians are directed to build their houses there. These measures have been undertaken for changing the Slovene character of those areas and rendering them into Italian ones, thus proving that Trieste is linked up with Italy for national reasons, so that Italy has a right to include Trieste in its territory.

Babic also stated that the Italian Irredentists have greatly been supported in carrying out of all those measures by Italian and Trieste Cominformists headed by Togliatti and Vidali, who, apart from the annexation of the FTT to Italy, also intended to create an unbridgable gulf between Italy and Yugoslavia thus making impossible any just solution of the problem of Trieste.

Babic further pointed out that such a policy applied by the Cominformists is gradually met by an increasing opposition, especially among the Slovenes. He also added that considerable differences in views can be noticed among the members of Vidali's committee who began to realize that a prevailing majority of their followers is opposed to the annexation of the FTT to Italy. In conclusion Babic stated that the followers of Vidali are losing their influence on the Slovene population which began to realize that in practice the Cominformists and Italian Irredentists have identical views on the question of a policy of discrimination and denationalization applied towards the Slovenes. (tanjug)

(BORBA, November 19, 1951)

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE ITALIAN GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR DWINDLING
(Rome, 18th November)

Although the Cominformist General Confederation of Labour in Italy occupies by the number of members the first place, it has all the same lost recently a great number of its members whereby the other two Italian labour union organizations have gained. The Confederation of Free Italian Unions has increased the number of its members in some of the important industrial centers in the north of Italy, especially among the textile industry workers. Whereas previously it had about six million members, the General Confederation of Labour now has only about three and a half million members, while the other two labour union organizations--the Confederation of Free Italian Workers and the United Syndicates--have now two and a half million members.

(BORBA - 19th November, 1951)

THE FIRST FOUNDRY IN MONTENEGRO NEARING COMPLETION
(Titograd, 18th November)

In Titograd the first foundry in Montenegro is nearing completion. This foundry was started this spring. All the equipment for the foundry has been procured and the assembly will start at the beginning of the coming year. The foundry will have two cupola furnaces which will be able to cast pieces of steel and bronze weighing up to five tons.

(BORBA - 19th November, 1951)

THE NAPHTHA INDUSTRY IN CROATIA FULFILLS ITS YEARLY PLAN
(Zagreb, 18th November)

The naphtha production collective in Sumecani has realized its basic yearly plan of production forty-four days before time and eleven days before its promise. The collective of the naphtha refinery in Sisak has also fulfilled its yearly plan today.

As the workers in Gojla fulfilled their plan earlier, the plan of the total naphtha industry in Croatia is now completed.

(BORBA - 19th November, 1951)

FINISH OF EILEEN JOYCE'S VISIT TO OUR COUNTRY

(Zagreb, 18th November)

Eileen Joyce finished her visit to our country with yesterday evening's recital in aid of the Federation of Students of the State Conservatoire, and the Town Music School in Zagreb. She has given 11 concerts in Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana - both recitals and with full orchestras. Tomorrow Miss Joyce will leave for Frankfurt, from where she will continue her tour in Holland and Norway.

(BORBA - 19th November, 1951).

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PROVOCATIVE POLICY OF AGENCIES OF THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT

In the past fifteen days, 75 Bulgarian citizens escaped to Yugoslavia, among whom few soldiers. They are placed in the reception-centre for Bulgarian refugees. In conversation with journalists Bulgarian citizens gave details about organized armed provocations, about warmongering activities of Sofia government and about propaganda against our country.

Escaped Bulgarian frontier guard Stojan Manojlov Slavcenski spoke how the Bulgarian agencies are organizing provocation on our border. According to the statement of the frontier guard Slavcenski, his superior sublieutenant Sterja Petrov advised Bulgarian soldiers to kill our frontier guards whenever an opportunity arises and then to move them to Bulgarian territory. Later on this would be an evidence of alleged unsuccessful provocation of Yugoslav frontier guards who were killed on the Bulgarian territory.

At the meeting of frontier guards from the sector of Belograchik, at the end of September of this year, commander of the sub-sector Palas captain Andrejev, promised to every Bulgarian frontier guard who kills a Yugoslav soldier at least 5,000 leva, medal or promotion and one month leave.

Escaped Bulgarian frontier guard Slavcenski described a characteristic armed provocation. At the border sector by Rajanovac, about October 10, two agents of the Bulgarian security police gave orders to the commander of the Bulgarian frontier post to pick up few soldiers who would cover their crossing into Yugoslavia. As this attempt failed, because our frontier guards perceived them, Bulgarian agents threw hand grenades and opened fire on Yugoslav frontier guards. The retreat of Bulgarian agents was made under cover of Bulgarian soldiers who machine gunned. Cominform propaganda, as usual, alleged that this incident was provoked by Yugoslav frontier guards.

Bulgarian emigrants mentioned some characteristic examples about unpeaceful intentions of the Bulgarian government towards our country. Escaped NCO Petar Janev Slavov from Novo-Zagorje district stated that few kilometres behind the border on the Bulgarian territory trenches are being dug. Private Petar Valov Jatov said that Bulgarian General Staff urges the digging of trenches and building strongholds and machine gun nests in the length of 13 kilometres on the sector in the district of Vidin. All this is been carried out by units of the Fifth Guard Regiment, and similar work is being performed on other sector by the units of the Vracar Regiment.

One of the escaped Bulgarians told that he saw in the district of Belograchac numerous infantry units, artillery and columns of lorries moving toward west.

Such policy of Sofia rulers is being opposed both by Bulgarian population and soldiers. Escaped Bulgarian citizens are speaking about numerous military concentration camps in which "unreliables" are being kept. In the military camp of Podujane alone, according to the statements of Bulgarian refugees,

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there are about 5,000 officer, NCO and soldiers who do not consent to the subjugation of Bulgaria to the imperialistic Moscow plans. There are similar camps in the district of Plovdiv, in the vicinity of Sofia, in the counties of Vidin, Plevna and Bugarska.

Evidence of eye-witnesses of Cominform rule in Bulgaria charge seriously the leaders from Sofia. Undeniable facts cannot be concealed by whatever propaganda tricks despite of whatsoever efforts made by the Bulgarian Gauleuters and their Moscow masters.

(BORBA, 19 November 1951)

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PROGRESSIVE ATTITUDE OF OUR EMIGRES IN THE USA
(Zagreb, 18th November)

Aleksandar Juric, a distinguished Croatian emigre in America and President of the corporation Novi List--mouthpiece of the progressive emigres in the USA--who has come to Yugoslavia as guest of the Matica Iseljenka Hrvatska (Emigration Centre of Croatia), has held a press conference in Zagreb.

Replying to newsmen's questions, Juric said that the majority of the emigrants love their old country, their people, the people's authority and Marshal Tito. Proof of this is the aid of several million dollars which the emigrants have sent to Yugoslavia in various forms--food, clothing, medicaments, money and scientific publications.

The progressive segment of our emigrants in America in October 1949 started a daily paper, Novi List, which carries explanations to the effect that the Cominform propaganda carried by some of our newspapers published by the emigrants in America is false and full of slanders. The paper Novi List 's becoming more and more popular whereas those newspapers of the emigrants which spread Cominformist propaganda as well as the propaganda of Macek and of the Ustashi are considerably losing their circulation.

Comrade Juric emphasized the great bitterness of our emigrants in America in connection with the release from jail of Artukovic. Clubs and organizations of emigrants throughout America have sent resolutions and demands that the Ustashi criminal be handed over to the law. (Tanjug)

ILLEGIB (BORBA - 19th November, 1951)